MASSIVE STIBNITE CONFIRMED AT ANTIMONY CANYON PROJECT, UTAH

HIGHLIGHTS

- Trigg's in-country team have confirmed significant zones of massive stibnite within the Antimony Canyon Project.
- This confirmation strengthens the project's **high-grade potential**, with repetitive massive stibnite zones and multiple vein systems within the Emma and Mammoth mines.
- The discovery aligns with Trigg's exploration model built on over 60 years of combined antimony experience and **represents only two of several high-priority targets** identified for maiden exploration, underscoring the potential of remaining targets as the program progresses.
- Triggs team will now move to evaluate the other high-priority targets, both within and beyond historically defined limits.
- The Antimony Canyon Project features over **30 antimony mines** and played a significant role in securing domestic antimony during heightened periods of conflict.
- Trigg has identified several potential sites suitable for smelter development, strategically positioned near some of the higher-grade antimony mines.
- Plans for geophysical surveying underway, aiming to refine further targets and enhance the geological model.
- Preliminary engagement for federal funding schemes is progressing well, with **high levels of interest** shown for primary antimony domestic explorers and producers.

TRIGG MINERALS LIMITED (ASX: TMG, OTCQB: TMGLF) is pleased to announce the successful field confirmation of several zones of massive stibnite mineralisation at the Emma and Mammoth deposits, as part of the initial field mapping and validation activities at its Antimony Canyon Project (ACP) in Utah, USA. This milestone underscores the project's potential as one of the most significant and highest-grade antimony projects in the United States, supporting Trigg's strategy to become a key supplier of critical minerals for renewable energy, defence, and high-tech industries.

MASSIVE STIBNITE DISCOVERY – GEOLOGY & MINERALISATION

The ACP's mineralisation is primarily hosted in epizonal vein systems and stratabound replacement zones developed within the Flagstaff Formation, with high-grade stibnite (Sb_2S_3) occurring as the dominant antimony mineral. The geological setting, characterised by structurally focused mineralising fluids and favourable stratigraphy, supports the application of modern geophysical and geochemical exploration techniques to effectively delineate and

potentially extend the mineralised system. This reinforces the potential for Antimony Canyon to host a materially larger resource than previously defined, particularly given the underexplored nature of many historical workings and the limited depth of past investigations Note: All references to stibnite mineralisation are based on field observations only. Laboratory assays have not yet been received.

Figure 1: View of the Antimony Canyon Project area (looking northwest). Samples from within the Canyon for Illustrative purposes only in support of field observations. No assays are available.

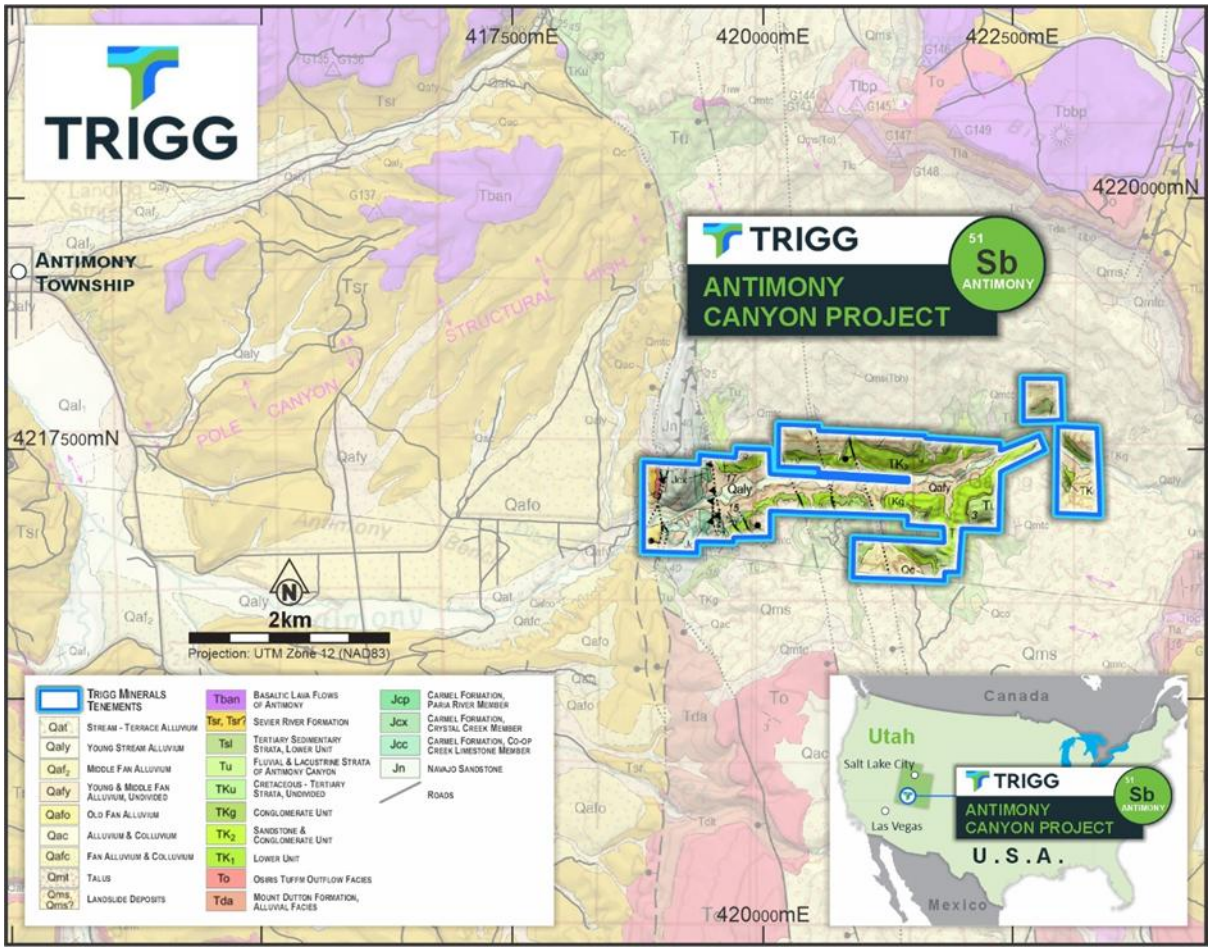

Figure 2: Project location and claim boundaries over regional geology. The mineralised host unit is shown in lime green (TK_2), with additional mineralisation occurring within the extensive talus slopes below the prominent cliffs (refer to Trigg's ASX announcement dated 20 May 2025).

The Antimony Canyon Project, located in Utah, USA, ranked as the world's top mining jurisdiction by the Fraser Institute Survey, covers 49 unpatented lode mining claims, hosts several historically producing high-grade mines, including:[1]

- **Emma Mine**: Averaging 1.5% antimony, with zones up to 2.2% antimony.
- **Mammoth Mine**: Averaging 1.5% antimony, with zones up to 2.4% antimony.
- **Nevada Mine**: Averaging 2.2% antimony, with zones up to 3.6% antimony.

Recent field mapping and validation have confirmed multiple zones of massive stibnite (antimony sulphide) mineralisation and veining at the Emma and Mammoth deposits, two of several high-priority targets selected for this campaign. These results validate historical data and confirm the high-grade nature of the mineralisation, reinforcing confidence in the project's potential to support a robust antimony resource base. With this early success, Trigg's team will now turn to the remaining targets for further assessment. The program focuses on:

[1] Refer to Trigg's ASX announcement dated 20 May 2025.

- Validating historical high-grade intercepts from the Emma, Mammoth, Albion, Stebinite, Stella and Nevada mines.
- Identifying massive stibnite zones beyond the historically defined limits to assess the extent and grade of new mineralisation.
- Mapping geological structures and mineralised zones.

These efforts build on Trigg's maiden exploration program, which leverages modern exploration methods to unlock the project's significant potential for resource expansion.

Andre Booyzen, Managing Director of Trigg Minerals, commented:

"We are pleased to commence this maiden phase of exploration at the Antimony Canyon Project. The confirmation of high-grade, massive stibnite zones at the Emma and Mammoth targets marks a significant milestone for Trigg Minerals. It not only validates historical data but also strengthens our confidence in the project's potential to become a major domestic source of antimony. Our team is now focused on detailed mapping and systematic sampling to better define the extent and grade of mineralisation. We remain committed to advancing Antimony Canyon in support of the growing global demand for critical minerals essential to national security and the energy transition."

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYING PLANS

Trigg is advancing plans for a comprehensive geophysical surveying program at the ACP, incorporating techniques such as HeliSAM (Sub-Audio Magnetics) and galvanic source Electromagnetics (EM). These surveys aim to:

- Define high-priority drill targets.
- Refine the geological model of the deposit.
- Enhance understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation.

The geophysical program is expected to commence in the near term, providing critical data to guide future drilling and resource delineation efforts.

NEXT STEPS

Trigg, through its American-based team, will continue its field mapping and sampling to validate historical data and explore for new mineralised zones. The geophysical surveying program will provide critical data to prioritise drill targets, with results expected to inform a maiden drilling campaign. The company remains committed to advancing the ACP while exploring strategic partnerships to support its development, as well as other strategic opportunities that align with Triggs vision.

ENDS

The announcement was authorised for release by the Board of Trigg Minerals Limited.

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DISCLAIMERS

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Mr Jonathan King, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a Director of GeoImpact Pty Ltd, which Trigg Minerals Limited engages. Mr King has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit, and activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person under the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code). Mr King consents to the inclusion in this announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that involve several risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis. These statements reflect current expectations, intentions or strategies regarding the future and assumptions based on currently available information. Should one or more risks or uncertainties materialise, or underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary from the expectations, intentions and strategies described in this announcement. No obligation is assumed to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, opinions, and estimates should change or to reflect other future developments.